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### THE WAR IN EUROPE.

THE FRENCH VICTORY AT ORLEANS. ONE HUNDRED PROVISION WAGONS CAPTURED-VON DER TANN'S CARRIAGE AMONG THE

> CARRIED BY STORM. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 14, 1870. The special correspondent of THE TRIBUNE at Blois writes, 11th inst.: "Orleans was taken by Cathelineau's troops which first entered the town from the south, driving the Bavarians from the bridge they defended, and which they lacked time to explode, as intended. Even their guns were abandoned. At Becon a determined stand was made, and a fight occurred, with severe losses on both sides. The Prussians were beaten, their intrenchments stormed, and they left 100 wagons with provisions and forage. Gen. Martinconin's was the only French division engaged there.

" Prisoners are constantly arriving. Two gurs, numerous caissons, and Gen. Von Der Tann's carriage are here. The General himself was nearly captured. The French were in great force; 30,000 from Bourges attacked on the south on the left bank, while the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Corps attacked on the west side. The Bavarians were everywhere outnumbered, and lost strongly-fortified po-

ADDITIONAL FRENCH REPORTS-MORE PRISONERS AND CANNON CAPTURED-MORAL EFFECT OF THE VICTORY. LONDON, Monday, Nov. 14, 1870.

The Tours journals announce that the material benefits of the battle at Coulmiers are greater than it was first supposed. Numbers of Germans are new found hiding in the woods and outbuildings where they took refuge. Several cannon were also found, that had been abandoned during the hasty retreat of the enemy. Many horses were taken. A French General, who neglected to surround the woods, as ordered, thus allowing 5,000 Bavarians to escape, who were ready to surrender, was dismissed from the army. On the battle-field several Colonels were promoted to be Generals.

On a superior German officer, who was captured, a map was found indicating the towns to be occupied. Neither Tours nor Blois was mentioned, but Vierzon. Bourges, and others were named as strategical

The prisoners taken by the French have been sent to L'Isle-en-Iodon, in the Department of Haute Ga-

The Times correspondent, writing from Tours, says the moral effect of the victory near Orleans is incalenlable. Reënforcements have gone forward to Gen.

THE PRUSSIAN LOSS ON THE FIRST DAY'S FIGHT. VERSAILLES, Monday, Nov. 14, 1870.

Gen. Von Der Tann, in his official report to the headquarters here, announces that in the battle before Orleans on the 9th he lost 49 officers and 667 men killed and wounded. The Freuch admit that their loss was 2,000.

### GENERAL MILITARY OPERATIONS.

THIONVILLE IN FLAMES-THE MOVEMENT ON LYONS-TOWNS CAPTURED BY THE PRUS-SIANS-ANOTHER FRENCH SUCCESS.

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 14, 1870. A dispatch from Atlon, Belgium, dated on Sunday, says: "Thionville has been bombarded by the Fires had broken out there in consequence, and on Saturday the entire town seemed to

Advices from Lyons show that the Prussians are advancing steadily in the east. They now occupy Dole. Gen. Garibaldi is at Chagny, where there is also a French General with an effective force. It is supposed the two armies will join and resist the further advance of the enemy. The work of fortifying Lyons continues. The hights about the town have been greatly strengthened, the National Guards being employed in the work.

The Prussians have captured the towns of Isle sur le Doubs and Clerval, in the Department of Doubs, after a brief skirmish. The Gardes Mobiles who were in possession of the towns retired to the southward. The Francs-tirears have entirely disappeared from that section of the country.

A dispatch from Lille announces that the Prussians are near La Fer. An engagement occurred on Saturday, between the Gardes Mobiles and the Prussians near Enreux. The French were successful, driving the Prassians with loss.

The reports that Paris is distressingly short of provisions are confirmed by dispatches from vari-

A special correspondent of THE TRIBUNE, at Litle on the 12th, says: "Gen. Bourbaki's army, if it exists, is certainly not here. Lille has but three battalions of mobilized National Guards, partially equipped. The arms distributed to all classes of troops do not exceed 8,000. The citadel has only its minimum garrison (1,500 men), the remainder being near Arras and Cambrai."

## A NAVAL DUEL NEAR HAVANA.

A PRUSSIAN AND A FRENCH WAR STEAMER IN CONFLICT-DE RODAS ACTS AS UMPIRE-THE FRENCH VESSEL RETREATS IN A DAMAGED CONDITION-PROBABLE RENEWAL OF THE

HAVANA, Monday, Nov. 14, 1870. On Monday, the 7th inst., the Prussian war steamer Meteor, carrying tiree guns and 60 men, and the French war steamer Bonvet, carrying five guns and 80 men, entered this harbor. The Meteor sailed out again after the French mail steamer Nouveau Monde had sailed, but the mail steamer immediately returned, fearing c. pture.

On the night of Tuesday, the 8th, the Bouvet left port, but waited outside for the German war vessel. After the expiration of 24 hours, the time prescribed by law, the Meteor followed, a naval duel having been arranged between the officers before starting. The Spanish war steamer Hernando Cortes accompanied the two vessels, having on board the Captain-General and many other prominent Spanish officials. De Rodas was chosen as umpire.

The Bouvet was 10 miles beyond the offing when the Meteor left the harbor, and as soon as the latter had crossed the neutral line the Bouvet opened fire, which the Meteor promptly returned. The Bouvet

her main and mizzen masts. The loose rigging fouled the screw of the Meteor, rendering her unmanageable, and almost at the same time a shell from the

Meteor passed through the steam pipe of the Bouvet. The French captain then set sail for port, fearing SPOILS - STRONGLY FORTIFIED POSITIONS capture when the Meteor had disentangled her screw, and the Hernando Cortes fired a gun as a signal that the combat was over. The combat lasted about an

The German gunboat Meteor was accorded the vic tory. Both vessels are now in port repairing dam-The Meteor had three killed and one wounded. The Bouvet had only three wounded. The Germans in Havana are much elated with the affair, which

caused intense excitement. Two Prussians, named Carbonier and Thomsen who were killed in the engagement, were buried here on the 10th inst., the German merchants attending the funeral. The German residents are arranging a grand banquet for the officers of the Meteor. Another fight is expected.

### MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

THE INUNDATION AT DUNKIRK-NAPOLEON'S MARSHALS IN GERMANY—A PRUSSIAN LINE OF COMMUNICATION INTERBUPTED.

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 14, 1870. The Belgian Government is negotiating with the French authorities to prevent the inundation of the marsh lands around Dunkirk. The French military authorities had contemplated taking this step as a means of defense against the Prussians, but Dunkirk is so near the Belgian frontier that Belgium would be the greatest sufferer.

The Prussian Government has permitted Marshal Canrobert to reside at Stuttgart, in Würtemberg. Marshal Lebouf at Bonn, in Rhenish Prussia, and Marshal Bazaine at Aix-la-Chapelle (Aachen), near the Belgian border. One of the tunnels on the Strasbourg railroad has fallen in, hopelessly interrupting communication by that line. Count Von Bismarck has written a letter formally denying having had any negotiations whatever with the Empress Eugenie

The elections have been held at Marseilles. The best of order was observed. Much snow has fallen lately in the north-eastern part of France. The French authorities have removed the buoys and lights from the entrance of the Gaboon River, in their colony, on the western coast of Africa.

Herr Gutterbach, a Berlin banker, has been arrested for disloyalty. His offense consisted in subscribing for a portion of the new French loan. Forty of the French prisoners have been sent to Bremen as hostages for the captain and crew of the Bremen ship illegally detained in France.

### THE SURRENDER OF METZ.

THE FEELING IN TOURS-THE PEOPLE DECEIVED GAMBETTA-BAZAINE DENOUNCED AS A TRAITOR-M. THIERS'S DEPARTURE TO ENTER ON THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.] Tours, Oct. 30-Morning .- A Republican lovernment knows now to keep back bad news quite as well as a monarchical one. The capitulation of Metz was concealed from the knowledge of the Tours people till after dark yesterday, when M. Gambetta posted the following placard on the walls:

lowing placard on the walls:

The Minister of the Interior to the Prefects and Sub-Prefects.

Tours, Oct. 29.—From various quarters I receive very serious news, but as to the origin and veracity of which, in spite of my most active Inquiries, I have no sort of official information. The rumor circulates that Mctz has capitulated. It is well that you should know the sentiments of Government on the announcement of such a disaster. Such a result can but be the result of a crime, the author of which should be outlineed. I will keep you informed; but be assured that whatever may happen, that we will not suffer ourselves to be cast down by the most trightful misfortunes. In these times of criminal capitulations there is one thing which cannot and must not capitulate, and that is the French Republic.

L. GAMBETTA.

I hear sensible Frenchmen regret M. Gambetta's charge of treason against Marshal Bazaine, who, there is accumulated evidence to show, did not surrender till his garrison was threatened with starvation. Whether such a fine army ought not at some previous time to have cut its way through the besieging force may be a military question to be examined. But the French nation seems to have lost its fighting qualities. A functionary who was present at the capitulation of Soissons tells me that when the balls began to whistle about their heads he saw the regular troops by hundreds throw down their arms, unbuckle their knapsacks, and run away as hard as they could. The same thing occurred at Orleans and many other places. It is not to the superiority of German artillery, nor even to the superiority of the generalship, put to German bravery pitted against French cowardice, that the astounding fact of upward of a quarter of a million of lighting Frenchmen being at this mo ment prisoners of war is to be attributed. There is much individual gallantry, heroism, and patriotism, but the fact seems to be conclusively proved, by the absence of a single grand success of any importance since the beginning of the war, that the masses of Frenchmen of this generation cannot be got to risk their lives for their country as their fathers did, and as the Germans of the

A great many people do not hesitate to say publicly this morning that the capitulation of Metz must be the end of the war. It is an event which must greatly

It is telegraphed from London that one favorite scheme of diplomacy is to induce Prussia to take Luxembourg astead of Alsace, France paying the purchase money to the King of Holland. But a considerable objection to this combination is that Luxembourgeois do not at all

want to be sold. M. Thiers must, I think, have known of the capitulation of Metz, when he left Tours, and to that knowledge I attribute the reported fact that he shed tears when getting into the railway carriage. This much I know for certain, that at the last moment Madame Bazaine communicated to him a dispatch from her husband, announce ng that he could not hold out any longer.

M. Gambetta is about to issue another proclamation the effect of which, I understand, will be as follows: People of France, Metz has capitulated. France will not capitulate, but will derive from the very excess of er disaster a new source of vitality.

I have now confirmation of what I thought yesterday could only be a wild rumor. It states as certain that Russian emissaries are tempting the Republican Government with offers to buy the French fleet in return for an offensive and defensive alliance in certain contingencies. This is a subject which demands investigation. At preson the Republican Government is not disposed to listen

## THE GERMAN COAST THREATENED.

ALARM AT HAMBURG—A FRENCH FLEET AND TEN THOUSAND TROOPS EXPECTED TO MAKE A DESCENT AT CUXHAVEN-DEVOTION OF THE PEOPLE OF HANOVER TO THE CAUSE

OF GERMANY.
[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.] Hamburg, Oct. 30 .- Some alarm was created here yesterday by a telegram stating that a French fleet of 12 ships of war, each with 800 men on board, had solled from Dunkirk for the purpose of making a descent on the coast of the North Sea, and the state ment was subsequently confirmed by an official communication to the authorities here. Steps were imediately taken and active preparations made to give the enemy a warm reception should a landing be effected at the mouth of the Ethe. The garrison here, consisting of eight battailons of Landwehr and the Ere tz battallons, or reserves of the 75th and 76th Regiments, recruited in this city, received orders to hold themselves in readiness to march at an hour's notice, and one-half of the force embarked, at an early hour this morning, on several sleamers chartered for the occasion to convey em down to Cuxhaven to regularce the garrison there, while the other half is ready to follow as soon as the tele gram arrives aunouncing the appearance of the flect off

As the pilot-boatspit the mouth of the Eibe have all been brought in and the light vessels and buoys removed, there would be no great cause for alarm or fear of the enemy finding their way up to Caxbaven, were it not for the suspicious conduct of the French flect on the occasion of their last appearance in the North Sea, when hovering off the coast ten days ago. Instead of making -tile demonstration, or giving indication of their then made an unsuccessful attempt at boarding, her intention to attempt a landing, they contented themselves with cruising off Heligoland and captioning becoming antangled and all themselves with cruising off Heligoland and captioning becoming an antangled and all themselves with cruising off Heligoland and captioning becoming a standard and all themselves are successful attempt at boarding, her

# NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1870.

craft sailing along the coast, taking the skippers and crews on board their own ships of war, and either setting fire to their prizes or abandoning them to drift about the sport of the winds and currents on the coast. From this it is inferred, and not without some good grounds, that it was more their object to obtain pos ession of some pilots able-with a revolver at their head to prevent treachery and wilfully running aground uct the ships, even without beacons and buoys, up to Cuxhaven or Wilhelmshaven; for it can scarcely b supposed that they would undertake such a costly expenditure in keeping a number of large ships under stea for a week or ten days without intermission for the paltry game of destroying a few fishing-boats and coasters, and taking 20 or 30 prisoners of war.

It has excited much surprise, and the question has still to be answered as to where these 10,000 men have been all this while without ever having been hearded before; and if the information had not been officially authentic, there would be much room to doubt the truth of their existence, when we know that all the fighting men France can command are so much more urgently required at home to defend their own domestic hearths against the advancing hordes of the German invaders. And if it be meant as a demonstration to keep the German troops on the alert and prevent any reënorcements being sent to France, they appear to be ignorant of the fact that by the capitulation of Metz, after deducting the troops to be left there as a garrison, and the numerous detachments required to guard the prisoners on their forced journey to German fortresses, there remains still an available force of at least 200,000 men under Prince Frederick Charles, either to support the army encircling Paris, or to carry the war into other parts of France, and effect the military occupation of the more distant provinces, or even beleaguer the naval arsenals of Cherbourg, Brest, and Toulon. Out of consideration for the many voluntary sacrifices

nade by the people of Hamburg with regard to the war, and the patriotic spirit evinced by them in subscribing largely for the relief of the wounded, the widows and orphans of the scidiers killed in action, their contribuions in aid of the sufferers by the bombardment of Stras ourg, and severa other benevolent acts, we have hitherto been spared the expense and inconvenience of having to provide for the safety and support of our share of French prisoners; and hitherto have only been saddled with about 700, who are confined on board a large steamer belonging to the Hamburg-American Company But now, since the ca pitulation of Metz and the addition of 173,000 more prisoners of war-thus raising the total number now in Germany to the almost incredible figure of 400,000 men-Hamburg has given another proof of her willingness to bear any burden for the good of the Fatherland, by voluntarily offering to take charge of as many of them as may be required—an foffer that in present over-crowded state of the German fortresses has been gratefully accepted, and for which the Senate has received special thanks in a telegram direct from the King of Prussia. It is therefore arranged that we are to receive 1,000 French officers of Marshal Bazaine's army, 300 of whom, with their miltary servants, are to be quartered in the new barracks outside the city, and the rest lodged in private houses, from which it appears that their parole is accepted.

### LOCAL WAR NEWS. FRENCH PATRIOTIC BAZAAR.

The bazaar of the French ladies of this city, or the benefit of the sufferers by the war in France, will be opened at 7 o'clock this evening at the Armory of the 11st Regiment, on Broadway, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth-sis. The opening ceremonies will consist of an address in French by Victor Place, French Consul-General at this port, and an address in English by Richard O'Gorman. The Marseillaise will be sung and an nstrumental concert will be given by the Fort Hamilton instrumental concert will be given by the Fort Hamilton Band and Antonio di Mora's Band, which will play every evening during the Fair. The ladies, who will held the bazaar, have been very successful in their collections, both of money and goods, and many articles have been contributed by Frenchmen in different parts of the courtry. Miss ofthile Bousson, an indefatigable member of the French Patriotle Aid Committee of this city, will exhibit an apparatus on which some of the finest "real thread lace" will be made. A bazaar Gazette, containing contributions in French and English, will also be issued. The Lafayette Guard and the 69th Regiment will do honorary guard duty during the Fair, which will last about two weeks.

At the meeting of the French Patriotic Excentive Committee of this city, last evening, two French-men were introduced who have come as a Committee from Strasbourg to this country to solicit aid for the suf-ferers in that city. A valuable gold necklace, made at the expense of the Committee, will be presented to the French patriotic bazaar to be awarded by vote to some one of the ladies holding the Fair.

Within the last four weeks, and since the removal of the injunction restraining the Government from blasting in the headings at Hallet's Point, great progress has been made in the work at Hell Gate under ol. Reitheimer. The irregular shaft which has been sunk within the coffer-dam has nearly reached the depth of 35 feet, to which it is to be carried. The headings are of 35 feet, to which it is to be carried. In headings are named as follows: 1, Farragut; 2, Madison; 3, Humphreys; 4, Hoffman; 5, Sherman; 6, Jefferson; 7, Grant; 8, McClellan. Nos. 9 and 10 are unnamed. The first gallery has been reached 50 feet from the shaft. These shafts are driven underneath the water into Hailet's Point Reef. Their average length will be 250 feet. Fifty feet from the shaft, at Farragut's Heading, commences the first gallery, which intersects all the headings, ending at Heading No. 10. The length of this gallery will be 750 feet. Gallery No. 2 runs parallel with Gallery No. 1, situated 50 feet further under the water and 100 feet from the shaft, and will be 200 feet in length. Gallery No. 3, parallel with gallery No. 2, 50 feet from it, is 150 feet from the main shaft and 1,300 feet in length. Other galleries are projected, each one being 50 feet from the lakt. When all the galleries and headings are finished there will be 48 piers, from 30 to 50 feet square, holding up the roof of rock. These piers will be mined and charged with powder, the charges to be from 120 to 250 pounds in each pier. At the rate the operations have been pushed for the past mouth the entire work will be completed before the 4th of July, 1872, and Col. Reithelmer confidently expects to make a grand Fourth of July salute by blowing up this dangerous obstruction to navigation. At present 150 men are employed, the majority of them being Welsh miners. named as follows; 1, Farragut; 2, Madison; 3, Humph

In the Methodist Preachers' Meeting yesterday, the Rev. Mr. Messiter spoke of the importance of rightly instructing children, hundreds of whom now, as they grow up, leave the Methodist Church and g others, which they would not do but for lack of this teaching. The Rev. Mr. Wood pointed out the fundamental difference between doctrinal teaching in this day and in former years. Doctrines and terms seem to have changed their meaning. Repentance is no longer what it was, but is an indefinable something which the sinner must do, and justification by faith has fallen to the level of pardon—a merely executive act not directed by grace or repentance. The doctrine of grace itself instead of eapressing God's mind toward us expresses, as taught now, a spark of divine fire, or something lodged in the human soul, which may be quenched or covered up with ashes, but which the breath of the Almighty can resuscitate and revive. These doctrines are hardly ever preached now, and whenever they are presented, it is in some such perverted form. others, which they would not do but for lack of this

now, and whenever they may be perverted form.

The Rev. Mr. Buckley said that these doctrines can be the Rev. Mr. Buckley said instruct any audience. preached so as to interest and instruct any audience, and they ought to be so preached for their own inherent worth, and also for the influence that by the law of association ministers exercise over their congregations long after the former have passed away, by the germination and growth of the seed-thoughts planted in the minds of their people.

## ST. NICHOLAS SOCIETY.

The following officers of the St. Nicholas Society were elected last night at Delmonico's:

President—Richard E. Mount, jr. Vice-Presidents—First, James M. McLean, Second, John T. Hoffman; Third, Angustus R. Macdonough; Pourth, William M. Vermilye. Tressurers—Edward Schell. Secretary—Smith E. Lane. Assistant-Secretary—John C. Mills. Chaplains—The Rev. Thomas E. Vermilye. D. D., the Rev. Nosh Hunt Schenek, D. D. Physicians—Airam Dubois, M. D.; William E. Vermilye, M. D. Conouling Physicians—James Anderson, M. D., James R. Wood, M. D. Manacres—Wm. H. Johnson, Charles R. Swords, D. Henry Haight, Augustas Schell, Benjamin H. Field, James W. Beckman, Chas. Rootes, Aaron B. Hays. Frederick Defreyier, James I. Roosevelt, Hansilton Pich, William Remann, Stewards—Wm. Pring Graham, James Breath, Carlists Novemed, S. W. Nugyesant Carlin, John Fowier, Jr., Smith Tile anniversance of the Society.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES BY TELEGRAPH. A boiler exploded in a large flour mill in Ham-The Secretary of War has begun the examina-tion of the evidence in the case of the colored cadet at West Point re-cently tried by court-martial, and will probably announce his decision in a day or two.

On Sunday night the jewelry store of N. E. enden & Co. of Cleveland was robbed of about \$8,000 worth of or and other ratuables. The robbers entered the store by a reas we during the absence of night the watchman.

A hoiler in the planing-mill of John Williams Charleston Mass, exploded yesteriay hilling Mr. Johnson the er, and seriously injuring Mr. Duan, John Wale, and Samuel The buildings in the whenity were healy damaged. les. The businings is to vicinity were hally damaged.

James Russell of Sattorn, N. H., committed suitrestrains, by hanging. A piece of paper was found on which he
written: "I came into the world in listo have lived 70 years, and
the machine, but don't understand it. I came faite the world by the
, and, if they will accept me, will me out by the neath."

### GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

UNEASINESS AT ST. PETERSBURG-THREATENED RUPTURE BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE) LONDON, Monday, Nov. 14, 1870.

The special correspondent of THE TRIBUNE at St. Petersburg writes on the 9th inst. : " An Imperial order to-day dismisses on unlimited furlough all soldiers entered in the army before March 1, 1857. There is much uneasiness in diplomatic circles. A feeling prevails that the Government is about to make a declaration renounc ing the obligations of the treaty of Paris. It is under stood that if this takes place the British Embassador will demand his passports."

THE EUROPEAN PRESS ON THE RUSSIAN NOTE. LONDON, Monday, Nov. 14, 1870.

The Freie Presse of Vienna to-day publishes the points of the late Russian circular, relative to the prohibition of frigates in the Black Sea. The note desired equal liberty of action to be accorded to the Sultan, and the remainder of the Paris treaty to remain valid.

The Independance Belge of to-day says, that while Russia has always felt that the neutrality of the Black Sea was unsupportable to her, she has never suggested a revision of the territorial arrangements of the treaty

### ROMAN LIBERALS UNEASY. AWAKENING FROM SOMNAMBULISM-THE PIED-

MONTESE BECOMING OBNOXIOUS - DEMON-STRATIONS AT THE TOMB OF CAIROLI AND THE CASA AJANI.

ROME, Oct. 25 .- After the 20th September, Rome entered into a phase explicable and even justif able, but resembling somnambulism, out of which she has just lately begun to rouse herself. Rome had made a garland of her thoughts, her affections, and her will, and had placed it humbly at the feet of the liberat ing King, of his army, and of his Ministers. This abdication on the part of Rome was the consequence of the giddiness produced by finding herself suddenly set free from the ancient tyranny of the Catholic theorracy-a phenomenon in political pathology the like of which is not to be found preserved in spirits in any medical museum But now Rome begins to open her eyes: and gaining con ing that the King, the army, and the Government had a much less important and voluntary part in the liberation than at first appeared, Rome begins to say to her liberators, gently, gentlemen, a moment; let us see. Several things have contributed to awaken her-the natural though extraordinary perspicacity of the population; the blister of taxation immediately applied by the Minis ter of Finance; the conquering airs of the officers; the tone of inscient superiority taken by the Piedmontese officials, who would seem to have arrived fresh from the Academy of Plato or the Portice of Aristotle in a land of barbarians; the ruin of 20,000 families, who were entirely supported at the expense of the Church; and the evidence of facts. On the 23d a grand demonstration took place at the

hills of Parioli, on the anniversary of the death of Eurico Cairoli and many of his companions who attempted, in 1867, to enter Rome with arms in their hands, and there initiate the Revolution. The 12,000 who composed the demonstration did not march seven miles out of Rome and back again for a mere purpose of pious commemora tion. They formed a great circle around the sacred olivetree, at the foot of which the young Lombard leade fell, to attest, declare, and substantiate the principles and the meaning of Cairoli and his legion. They met to assert that the emancipation of Rome is a more elevated and more conspicuous end than a mere question of territory; that the temporal power cannot be said to have fallen before the Pope shall have been deprived of all jurisdiction whatever, before he and the other Princes of the Church shall have been subjected to the common law; to assert that the suppression of the temporal power is insu ficient for the great purpose. The 84 propositions of the Syllabus are the negation of reason, of liberty, of science, of culture—in short, of modern society. It has become necessary to suppress the First Article of the Code, which proclaims the Catholic the only religion of the State, and to substitute for it liberty of conscience. For the Italian Government entered Rome unprepared, with-out any settled plan save one (which is so absurd as to be in danger of compromising occupation, plebiseitum, and annexation), namely, the transaction with the Pope. Hence it is the business of the Roman people to correct mistakes, to fill up gaps, and do that which is left unneant by the demonstration at the for Garibaldi, a name prescribed until now, because the Moderates had filled the ignorant multitude with the idea that that name was dangerous to the cause of Rome, because applauding it was insulting the King and retarding the moment of his entry, and because Garibaldi, fighting for the Republic in France, sets Germany against and estranges the other monarchical And in fact the name of Garibaldi was silenced and even hissed in the theater. On the 23d, the twelve thousand returned into town with a band of music playing Garibaldi's hymn. The Government, its press and its partisans show themselves to have under-stood the bearing of this political act, for they do their best to throw ridicule upon it, calling it " unimportant," "idle," "sterile." Nevertheless the Romans are not at all alarmed, and they go on in the line they have traced for themselves. The leaders know that such demonstra tions resolved into meetings, have far more power than the press with a population of which the greater part cannot read, but has cars to listen.

To-day occurred another still grander demonstration. Since the morning the Casa Ajani in the Transtevere had been hung with mourning. In the center on a small pedestal was the bust of a beautiful woman, of the large and full proportions of the magnificent Transteverine women, who, it is said, are true descendants of the ancient Sabines. the bust hung three large inscriptions. In the stree there appeared an immense, compact crowd of people, and an interminable line of carriages, among which were noticed two with princely bearings. The crowd entered by one door of the house, visited the apartments and passed out by another door. It was a pligrimage of half Rome. The road was strewed with leaves of laurel Toward afternoon the associations of the " Reduci dalle patrie battaglie," a column of 1,600 men, preceded by a band, some members of which entered the house, and three or four orators, among whom was Count Pauliani,

deputy to the Chamber, spoke amid universal emotion.

On the 25th October, 1867, there were assembled in the Casa Ajant in the Transtevere, 40 patriots, and among them Signora Guiditta Arquati with her husband and two sons, to consult as to a movement in the city in aid of Gen. Garibaldi, who on that same day conquered Monte Rotondo, and made the Pontifical garrison prisoners. In Casa Ajani there was a small store of arm and munitions as also in other houses where they might prove of use. The police having been warned, the prove of use. The ponce having was suddenly invested by 200 Zouaves. The brave little garrison determined to resist. The struggle began, and the Signors Arquati headed the defense, and encouraged the combatants by her example. Inspired by love of their country, and fascinated by the beauty and virtue of that brave lady they performed prodigies of valor. After some hours the door was battered in by the enemy, but though nearly all the defenders were killed or wounded, still they did not desist from fighting. The Signore Arquati had seen her husband and one son fall, but still she did not cease to prolong the desperate struggle. At last, reduced to fourteen, and surrounded by a ring of bayonets, the little band laid down their arms and retired into an inner room, disarmed and helparms and retired into an inner room, disarmed and helparms and retired into an inner room, disarmed and helparms and retired into an inner room, disarmed and helparms and retired into an inner room, disarmed and helparms and retired into an inner room, disarmed and helparms and retired into an inner room, disarmed and helparms and retired into an inner room, disarmed and helparms and retired into an inner room, disarmed and helparms and retired into an inner room, disarmed and helparms and retired into an inner room are still to be seen the harge spots of blood and the marks in the walls made by the bayonets, which pierced through and through the bedies of these unfortunates already shot with musket halls. To consecrate the memory of this heroic woman and her companions, to curse the Pope and the Papacy, to protest against the indecorous patierings of the Government, thousands of Roman men and women, some of them noble laties, thronged this historic spot, from early morning until late at night. was suddenly invested by 200 Zouaves. The brave little

HOW THE SPANIARDS RAISE MONEY TO CARRY ON THE WAR.

HAVANA, Nov. 14 .- The court-martial in session here has condemned to death all the leaders of the re-bellion, the members of the various Cuban Juntas, and all other persons who have been instrumental in the re-bellion but who are now absent from Cuba. The estates of all such will be confiscated.

MURDER IN KANSAS-THE CRIMINAL LYNCHED. LEAVESWORTH, Nov. 14.—The most daswas perpetrated near Pleasant Ridge, on Saturday evening. John T. Lykins of Platte County, Mo., drew \$600 from the bank in Weston, and came to this side for the purpose of paying a debit. He was accompanied by an old acquaintance and schoolmate named Joe Reddick. When within 300 yards of their destination, and between sunset and dark, Reddick suddenly began firing at his companion with a revolver. The three first shots rendered Lykins helpless, when he was robbed. Reddick then, to make sure of his work, fired a ball into his victim's head. Reddick was followed and caught yesterday in Weston. Four hundred dollars had been given to a confederate, and the rest of the money was found upon his person and identified by the banker. A mob has doubtless, ere this, meted out to the criminal summary vengeance. was perpetrated near Pleasant Ridge, on Saturday even-

### WASHINGTON.

MINISTER MOTLEY PEREMPTORILY RECALLED-CONTEST OVER THE INTERNAL REVENUE COMMISSIONERSHIP-INADEQUATE PAY OF

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE!

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 14, 1870.
On Friday last the President directed Secretary Fish send a Cable dispatch to London peremptorily recalling Mr. Motley as Minister to England, Mr. Mohm, Secretary of Legation, to act as Charge d'Affaires until a new Minister be appointed. The President gives as a reason for this immediate action the necessity for instant decision in the fishery controversy with Canada and other differences with the British Government, which he does not feel inclined to intrust to the management of Mr. Motley.

A lively contest is arising over the vacant Commissionership of Internal Revenue, and different sections are pressing their claims with much strength. Several Senators are here, and all appear to be greatly interested in the contest, but it is still impossible to give any opinion as to the result. Gen. Woodford of New-York and Representative Keisey are pentioned as candidates for the position. Allison of Iowa has many warm friends, who urge his fitness, but it is unknown if he would accept. Mr. Douglass, the present Acting Commissioner, continues to hold his strength, and is still pressed by Pennsylvanians. It was stated vesterday, by a Senator, that Senator Morton received from the President the promise that he would appoint Col. William Cumback of Indiana, if that gentleman would accept. It is known that the President is anxious to recognize Col. Cumback, and that he is only waiting for an indication of his wishes.

Letters from United States Consuls in foreign countries ontinue to pour into the Department here, complaining of the inadequacy of their salaries for the honest support of their families, and appealing for increased allowances for office expenses, clerk hire, &c. These letters claim that the pay of nearly nine-tenths of the consulates is insufficient to maintain the officers in any degree of respectability, and many of the Consuls are in absolute overty and destitution, without sufficient money to pay their expenses home. The Department is powerless to relieve these officers, the salaries being fixed by law, and the expense allowances being also established on fixed principles. No class of offices is sought for so generally and with such persistency as those of the Consular service, and yet no class of officers are so poorly paid. ioner Parker of the Indian Bureau is meeting with great difficulty in getting into working

order the new policy of appointing Indian agents from the various religious sects of the country. He is in receipt of letters daily from the representatives of the ninor sects, asking recognition in the appointments. For instance, the Campbellites, the Swedenborgians, the Unitarians, the Jews, and the Lutherans, all claim that they have been overlooked. It is the Commissioner's desirto include all, but having already made his selections from the Presbyterians, Baptists, Episcopalians, Methodists Quakers, and Roman Catholics, he finds it impossible. The only way in which he can accomplish his desire is to await vacancies. The Commissioner is of the opinion that the new Indian policy will work satisfactori The class of men selected for appointment by the various religious bodies is in main very good. The Commissioner thinks, however, that the military system was the cheapest and the best, and believes, also, that Congress erred in not sustaining it. In his annual report he will show that the Bureau has been run on a most extraordinary economical scale, and with most excellent results. All the latest reports tend to show that the Indians are becoming more and more peaceable. In fact, the long period of extreme quietness among the red men had nade him a little auxious and suspicious, and, accordingly, he had warned our agents to keep a careful watch, and see that it was not a calm before the storm. He thinks the visits of Red Cloud and Spotted Tail had a good effect. He feels sure that most of our trouble with the North-Western Indians is over, and if there is any further trouble, it will be in the South-West, among the Comanches and Apaches. From a statement now preparing in the office of the

Fifth Auditor of the Treasury, which, when completed will show the cost of assessing and collecting the Internal Revenue in every district in the United States, it appears that the rate of expenses in the Cities of Cincinnati. Chicago, St. Louis, and other Western cities for collect ing the revenue is only half that incurred in New-York, Philadelphia, New-Orleans, and other cities in the North and South.

## BASE-BALL.

ATLANTIC VS. ATHLETIC.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 14.—The game of baseball this afternoon between the Atlantics of Brooklyn and the Athletics of this city was witnessed by 2,500 persons. The Atlantics were short of Zettlein, and Fer guson pitched, and Megary of the Haymakers played behind. The fielding and batting of the Atlantics was excellent. The batting of the Atlantics was good, but their fielding was poor. The following is the score by replies:

Ist. 2t. 3d. 4th. 5th. 6th. 7th. 8th. Dth. Total.

1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 5-12

1 0 0 0 6 1 4 0 2-14

Athletics, 16 times, total 24. Atlantics, 13 times; me Runs-Pike, 1. Umpire—Theodore Bomeisler. The Resolutes of Elizabeth, the champion club of New-Jersey, are challenged to game with the Champions of Jersey City

KNIGHTS OF ST. CRISPIN-NO MORE STRIKES Boston, Nov. 14.-The Massachusetts Grand Lodge of Knights of St. Crispin, at its recent session in Boston, perfected an organization under the charter obtained from the last Legislature, and elected a Board of Officers. The following decisions were also approved:

of Officers. The following decisions were also approved:

First: That there shall hereafter be no more strikes in
the Crispin organization.

Second: That, as rapidly as possible, the organization
shall be changed into a cooperative one.

With a view to the accomplishment of the last-named purpose, the next Legislature will be petitioned to give to the Lodge State aid, on the same ground that aid was given the Western and Boston. Hartford and Eric Raffroads, the Crispins claiming that the principles are identical. There are now upon the rolls of the Order abou

SERIOUS AFFRAY-TWO POLICE OFFICERS SEVERELY WOUNDED.

RUTLAND, Vt., Nov. 14 .- A desperate fight ook place in the woods in Mount Holly, 18 miles from this place, on Saturday, between a gang of French woodentters-17 in number-and three police officers who were endeavoring to arrest them. The Frenchmen were armed with axes, and cut and beat two of the officers in a bru tal manner, nearly severing the wrist of one, beside inflicting several severe wounds on the head, and knocking the other insensible with the blow of an ax across his face; after which they kicked and beat him horribly about the face and hody. The Frenchmen escaped to the mountains, but this morning is of them were arrested and are now undergoing examination

## METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

The following is an official report by the signal Service (United States Army), Division of Telegrams and Reports for the Benefit of Commerce, dated Nov. 13, 1870, 12:30 a. m.:

Place of Hight of 

# POSTSCRIPT.

4 A. M.

THE ARMISTICE FAILURE AGAIN. M. THIERS'S REPORT OF THE NEGOTIATIONS, AND THE CAUSE OF THE RUPTURE.

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 14, 1870 The Times publishes Thiere's report on his armistice missions. He says he deems that he owes to the Great Powers, who desired an armistice should be concluded, a succinct account of the grave negotiations which he consented to undertake. He mentions the desolation of the country through which he passed, going from Orleans to Versailles, which latter place he stopped but one ment. He proceeded forthwith to Paris. moment. stopping at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to confer with the Government, passed the night in deliberations, and the next morning, the 1st of November, went to meet Count Von Bismarck, who was aware

of the nature of his mission, as he had received, at

the same time that France had, the notice from the

Great Powers that an armistice was desired to end

the effusion of blood, and to allow France, through

elections, to form a regular government with which to treat effectively. This was all the more evident from the fact that Prussia had pretended that, owing to the situation of France, she knew not to whom to apply. Count Bismarck made casual mention that the Government now at Cassel was the only one recognized by Europe; that he, however, merely made the remark to establish the diplomatic situation, having no in tention to meddle with the internal management of

Thiers immediately answered that the Government which precipitated France into the abyss of a war so foolishly resolved upon, had forever terminated its existence with its fatal career at Sedan and would be for France but a remembrancer of shame and grief. M. Thiers continues:

"Bismarck did not contest the fact, and made with mean examination of the following points of the proposed armistice: To firmish France time for the expression of her will as to the Government she should choose to have : to allow entire freedom for the elections during the armistice, and also for the organization of the armies; and, lastly, to permit the revietualing of the be sieged places, and especially of Paris.

Bismarck seemed to have no insurmountable objections to allow any of these questions, and, after an interview which lasted four hours, I had the right to suppose we should agree on all points, and thus conclude the first part of a pacification so ardently desired on both hemispheres. Our conferences were three per day, as I was impatient to achieve a result which would cause as much noise as the cannon we distinctly heard.

"Count Von Bismarck assured me that he desired as much as any of the neutrals to end hostilities, and that he desired to see established in France a power which might contract lasting engagements. We were thus in accord on the essential point.

"I demanded from 25 to 30 days' armistice, as this time was needed for the votes and reunion of the elected candidates. Bismarck did not contest this, and seemed to accept 25 days. As to the elections, Bismarck assured me they should be free in the departments occupied by the Prussians. He made, however, a reservation concerning that portion of the territories of the French near the German frontier and German in origin. I immediately answered that the armistice must not be delayed by the argument of questions came within the province of a treaty of peace. Bismarck said it was better not to discuss these questions, and that he would not refuse that they be represented in the future National Assembly by a delegation as free in opinions as other Representatives.

"After a pause we then arranged as to the conduct of the armies. Bismarck referred this to the Generals and to the King, and this was the conclusion arrived at, namely: The belligerents were to stop where they were on the day of the signing "Lastly came the question of revictualing, and

here again Bismarck wished to consult mulitary commanders. So matters were deferred to the next day.

"When on the 3d inst. I saw Bismarck, he seemed nneasy and preoccupied, and asked if I had any news from Paris. I said 'No.' He then said: 'Paris is in revolution and a new Government is proclaimed. I replied: 'If disorder for the moment has triumphed, the people's love of order and patriotism will soon restore order.' I was forced, however, to suspend the negotiations, but soon received proof that I was not mistaken.

"I saw Bismark that night, and resumed the negotiations on the subject of revictualing Paris, I explaining the principle that, at the end of the armistice, each belligerent must be in the same condition as at the beginning. Bismarck, speaking in the name of the military leaders, pronounced against the revictualing, unless he received a military equivalent. I demanded what he meant. He answered 'A fort, perhaps more than one.' I immediately stopped Bismarck, saying: 'Is it Paris you ask-Paris, our force, our hope, which you are not able to vanquish after 50 days' siege ?"

'Arrived here, we could go no further. I saw the military spirit all-powerful in the Prussians' resolution against the peace policy, and asked Bismarck for leave to see M. Favre and advise with him. Bismarck charged me to declare that he would not interfere with the elections, even if there was no armistice, and would let Paris communicate with Tours on the subject. The Government was informed of what had occurred, and they desired me to break off the negotiations on the refusal of the revictualing, and leave Versailles, which resolution I imparted to Bismarck.

"The Powers must judge of the conduct of the belligerents and the efforts made to secure peace, which were not lost through the nation, but through the fault of the late Government, the existence of which was the fault of France in abandoning its destinies to such hands.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD ROBBERS IN CUSTODY, SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 14.-The highwaymen connected with the recent Pacific Railroad robberies have all been arrested, and all the treasure, except about \$1,000, has been recovered.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES. ....It was snowing in Buffalo yesterday.
....The Fall meeting of the Metairie, (Ls.,) races bega Nov. 26.

... The U. S. steamer Resaca arrived at Auckland, New Zealond, on Sept. 13. All well. Zeakard, on Sept. 15. All well.

The public schools of New-Orleans opened Francis F. Joy was held in \$10,000 bail for trial,

The break in the cable between Punta Rassas West, Fla. his been repaired, and the line is now in working to Havens and joints become The steamer Virgin and schooner Billy Butts

nelan waters, closely watched by a Ppablah man I that if my had arms on board for Cuban insurge ... The Freshmen Class of Hamilton College, at Chaton, N. Y., have unanimously severed their connection with the institution, on account of the unjust suspension of two of their members. Great excitament powerful among the students.

The Richmond (Va.) Court of Appeals has de-unconstitutional that part of the haabling are empowering be to review the decisions of the seme Court when it was composed of y appointive, only two Judges discenting. ... The following are corrected reports of the various states scationed as verified at the Centre offices: Manachas, to, 107,885 inhabitants. New Hamphire, 287,300; Kinde Lelaod, 117,300; Connection, 377,661; Delawaye, 173,320; Michigan, 1,183,511.

... Kingston (Jamaica) advices of the 9th report the return of the Pans on and West India Company's measure their, short of coal and provisions, and with Chapter fever among the crew, four draths having taken piece. Her efforts to recover the last cashe preved unsuccessful, the weather being unfavorable. The laying of the cable to Aspirusull had been abandood for the present. Sir Charies Bright intended to by the cable to St. Thomas and Poris Eine, and afforward granule for the Assistant of the Charies of the C

rigging becoming entangled, and she carried away turing half a dozen galilots and other small